

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
FOR
PERMITS
UNDER THE
MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT
FUR SEAL ACT
FOR
PUBLIC DISPLAY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Permits Division, F/PR1
Office of Protected Resources
1315 East-West Highway, Room 13705
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3226
Tel: (301) 713-2289
Fax: (301) 713-0376
website: <http://www.nmfs.gov/pr/>

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Introduction

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) share responsibilities under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) for the management of marine mammals in the United States. NMFS has the responsibility for all cetaceans and pinnipeds (except walrus) under the two acts. NMFS has the sole responsibility under the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (FSA). A full list of the marine mammal species under the jurisdiction of NMFS is included in the supplemental information portion of these instructions. The list shows the status of each animal under the ESA and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Animals for which the Fish and Wildlife Service share responsibility or has sole responsibility are annotated on the list.

Under these statutes and implementing regulations, NMFS may issue permits for the taking¹, importing, and exporting of marine mammals, including threatened or endangered species, for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of such species (50 CFR Parts 216 and 217-222); and the taking, importing, or exporting of marine mammals for purposes of scientific research, public display, enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock, or the taking of marine mammals by no more than Level B harassment for photography for commercial or educational purposes (50 CFR Part 216). Permits to take fur seals are issued under the MMPA and the FSA.

Permits are not required to export marine mammals and/or marine mammal parts for public display if the marine mammals to be exported are legally held for public display in the U.S. prior to exportation. Permits are required, though, to export marine mammals if the marine mammal is collected from the wild in the U.S. for the sole purpose of export.

Activities For Which These Instructions Apply

These instructions provide the format for preparing public display permits to take marine mammals, under the jurisdiction of NMFS. These instructions also may apply to marine mammals under the jurisdiction of USFWS, as well as threatened or endangered sea turtles that, in rare instances, may be incidentally affected during the course of a capture of a marine mammal.

¹ Under the MMPA, the term *Take* is defined as: *To harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal.*

The 1994 Amendments to the MMPA statutorily define the term *Harassment* as: *Any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild (Level A harassment); or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing a disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Level B harassment).*

Under the ESA, the term *Take* is defined as: *To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.*

Application instructions for marine mammals under NMFS jurisdiction can be obtained by calling the Permit Division of the Office of Protected Resources (301/713-2289) or by accessing the NMFS website: <http://www.nmfs.gov/pr/>. Application instructions for fish and sea turtles (in the marine environment) can be obtained through the Endangered Species Division of the Office of Protected Resources (301/713-1401). Application instructions for sea turtles (on land) and marine mammal species under USFWS jurisdiction can be obtained by calling the Office of Management Authority, USFWS (1-800/358-2104).

These instructions do **not** apply to the following types of permits/authorizations:

- § Scientific Research/Enhancement under the MMPA;
- § Commercial/Educational photography under the MMPA; and
- § Public Display permits under the MMPA for marine mammals under USFWS jurisdiction (sea and marine otters, walrus, manatees, dugongs, and polar bears).

Guidelines for Using These Instructions

Give Complete Information

An application **must** be complete before it will be forwarded to reviewers and before a Notice of Receipt is published in the Federal Register. Incomplete applications will not be processed; instead, additional information will be requested or the application will be returned. Therefore, please provide complete and specific information. When a question does not apply, do not overlook the section, but indicate Not Applicable (N/A). A brief explanation as to why the category is not applicable will expedite processing.

NMFS tries to process all applications in a timely manner. Nevertheless, processing of a **complete** application usually requires 90 days from submission to final action and includes a 30-day public comment period.

Applicants Who Have Previously Been Issued a Permit

If an applicant is or has been a permit holder, the new application will not be processed until all reports required to date under such permits have been submitted.

Permit Amendments

Requests for amendments to permits should address all applicable sections of these instructions, including a detailed description of the proposed changes. Amendment requests involving an

increase in number or changes of location or species are subject to a 30-day public review and are granted or denied at the discretion of the Director, Office of Protected Resources. Minor changes not involving numbers, species, or locations may be authorized at the discretion of the Director without public review.

Permit Fees

Section 104(g) of the MMPA provides the authority to establish and charge a reasonable permit fee; however, there is no fee at this time.

INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ the INTRODUCTION, the INSTRUCTIONS, the SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION, and applicable sections of the ATTACHED PERMIT REGULATIONS BEFORE preparing your application. Reading these sections FIRST will save you time and help you avoid common errors. Please pay particular attention to the attached Permit Regulations (15 CFR Part 902; 50 CFR Parts 216 and 222) as these regulations include both permit issuance criteria and requirements, information that you should find most useful in preparing a complete application.

Information should be presented in the following categories. If a section or question does not apply, indicate Not Applicable (N/A) with a brief, but complete, explanation as to why.

I. Title of the Application

Please select one of the titles below as appropriate.

- A. Application for a Permit for Public Display under the Marine Mammal Protection Act.
- B. Application for a Permit for Public Display under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Fur Seal Act².

II. Date of the Application

III. Applicant

State complete name, address, telephone number, and institutional affiliation, if any, of the Applicant. If the Applicant is a partnership or corporation describe the business relationship. In addition, state complete name, address, telephone number, and institutional affiliation of the Holder, Primary Contact, and Responsible Official (see attached glossary for complete definitions of these terms).

² – Please review the information concerning Northern fur seals provided in Supplemental Information.

IV. Description of the Marine Mammals and the Proposed Activity

A. Statement of Work

Provide a brief summary (200 words or less) of the proposed work to be conducted including the manner in which such activity involves the taking, importing, or exporting of marine mammals or marine mammal parts.

B. Summary of Marine Mammals to be Taken, Imported, or Exported

1. List the species (common and scientific names) and, as applicable, the subspecies or population group that may be taken, imported, or exported. In the case of a wild capture, list any species that may be incidentally taken during the course of collection activities (*i.e.*, non-target species), including non-marine mammal species such as sea turtles.
2. Where the proposed activity involves marine mammal parts, list the parts that will be taken or imported.
3. Provide a summary of the best available information concerning the status of the affected species or stocks and factors affecting this status (cite sources).

C. Description of the Proposed Activity

1. Give the dates and locations of the proposed taking, import, or export. Dates and locations should be identified as specifically as possible, including ports of entry.
2. State the proposed duration of the permit.
3. Indicate the types of taking involved, (e.g. capture, import, etc.). Clearly indicate the number, estimated or known age, size, sex, and reproductive condition of the marine mammals that will be taken, imported, or exported. Permit holders may not capture or import a marine mammal that is pregnant, lactating, or either unweaned or less than 8 months old, whichever comes later, unless the Office Director determines that such capture or importation is necessary for the protection and welfare of the animal.

D. If Marine Mammals are to be Collected from the Wild

1. List the names, if other than the Applicant, and qualifications of the personnel who will capture the animals.
2. Provide a written certification from the attending veterinarian responsible for the animals during and immediately after capture that the methods of capture and post-capture care will be adequate to ensure the well-being of the animals.

3. Give a detailed description of the manner of capture, including gear to be used. Describe the techniques and equipment to be used to approach, capture, and restrain; for example, indicate: (a) any drugs or other substances to be used, including the name, dosage, and method of administration; and/or (b) the method of capture and restraint.
4. Describe the pen, tank, container, cage, cradle, or other device used post-capture and thereafter during transportation to the initial holding facility.
5. Describe the mode of transportation, special care during transport, and the length of time required for the transfer from the capture site to the initial holding facility.
6. Provide any alternatives to the proposed manner of taking or importation, and state why the proposed method is considered humane.
7. In addition, if a captive stock of the species concerned is available, the applicant must explain why the animals cannot be obtained from such captive stock.
9. If an animal may be determined to be unsuitable for public display, give details regarding the specific protocol for return to the wild.

E. Taking of Marine Mammal Parts

If the activity involves the taking, importing, or exporting of marine mammal parts obtained from or following the death of a captive marine mammal, provide a description of the parts including the NMFS Marine Mammal Inventory Identification Number assigned to the subject captive marine mammal and located on the specimen; the original source of the parts (e.g., beached or stranded animals, captive animals, animals obtained from the wild, imported, or unknown); the location and date of original collection; and the name/identity of the collector. A permit is not required for the export of marine mammal parts for public display purposes. However, such exports must adhere to the above mentioned regulations as set forth in 50 CFR Part 216.37.

F. Effects of the Proposed Activity

Describe the effects of the proposed taking, import, or export by itself or in combination with other known or suspected taking, import, or export on: (a) the individual animals concerned; (b) the relevant species or stock; (c) the human environment; and (d) the marine ecosystem. The description must be sufficiently detailed to enable the preparation of any documentation required under the National Environmental Protection Act (e.g., an environmental assessment (EA), environmental impact statement (EIS), or documentation to support a determination that the conduct of the activity is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an EA or EIS).

V. Import Requirements

- A. Provide the names and qualifications of the personnel who will accompany the animals during import.
- B. Describe the pen, tank, container, cage, cradle or other device used during import, and thereafter during transportation to the initial holding facility.
- C. Describe the mode of transportation, special care during transport, and the length of time required for the transfer from the foreign facility to the initial holding facility in the United States.
- D. Submit a written certification from the attending veterinarian responsible for the animals during import that the methods of import and post-import care, will be adequate to ensure the well-being of the animals.
- E. Name the country of exportation (i.e., the country from which the marine mammal is to be imported into the United States) and the country of origin (country from which the animal was originally taken from the wild or where born in captivity) if different from the country of exportation.
- F. Describe how the marine mammals were taken in the country of origin. Permit holders may not capture or import a marine mammal that is pregnant, lactating, or either unweaned or less than 8 months old, whichever comes later, unless the Office Director determines that such capture or importation is necessary for the protection and welfare of the animal. If the marine mammal was subsequently exported to a country different from the country of origin, cite the dates, the manner and circumstances under which it was imported into the country of exportation.
- G. Submit a statement and, to the extent practicable, documentation concerning whether the marine mammal to be imported was captured and is presently being held in compliance with the laws of the country of exportation.
- H. Provide a statement whether taking of marine mammals will occur in order to replace the marine mammals to be imported, or whether the proposed import will result in an increased demand for marine mammals.
- I. If the import is necessary for the protection or welfare of the marine mammals, discuss the circumstances involved and any alternatives considered.

VI. Export Requirements

A permit is not required for the export of marine mammals for public display purposes if the marine mammals to be exported are held legally for public display in the U.S. However, such exports must meet standards comparable to those applicable to the transport of marine mammals between U.S. facilities according to the MMPA. These requirements are provided for information.

- A. Foreign applicants that intend only to export from the U.S. marine mammals for the purposes of public display must meet the following requirements:
 1. Offer an education or conservation program comparable to one that is based on professionally recognized standards of the U.S. public display community.
 2. Meet standards comparable to those a person in the U.S. must meet to be issued a license under the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.).
 3. Maintain facilities for the public display of marine mammals that are open to the public on a regularly scheduled basis with access that is not limited or restricted other than charging an admission fee.
2. The appropriate agency of the foreign government (e.g., the CITES management authority of the government) must submit a statement certifying that:
 1. The information submitted concerning the foreign facility is accurate.
 2. The laws and regulation of the government involved permit that government's enforcement of requirements of the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Animal Welfare Act, and that government will enforce such requirements.
 3. If it is determined that the foreign facility involved has acted in a manner inconsistent with MMPA or the AWA, that would be applicable if the foreign facility were a U.S. facility, the government concerned will afford comity to an enforcement decision that may be made by the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, including seizure or arrangements for other disposition of marine mammals exported from the U.S. and the progeny of such marine mammals and the recovery of expenses for such seizure or other disposition.

VII. General Requirements for Public Display

- A. Names and addresses of the facility(ies) where the marine mammals to be imported or captured will be maintained. Indicate hours of operation and cost of admission. (Attach copies of facility brochures or public notices advertising this information, if available.)
- B. License (attach a copy) or registration number issued under the Animal Welfare Act by the Department of Agriculture's Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS).
- C. Specify the professionally recognized standards of the public display community upon which the education or conservation program offered by the applicant is based³, and provide a general description of the program offered for reference purposes.

VIII. Previous Permits

- 1. If issued previous permits for the taking, import, or export of marine mammals and a final report has not yet been submitted, ensure that all required reports to date have been submitted.
- 2. If applicable, provide the names and addresses of cooperating institutions and individuals.

³

Standards for education and conservation programs developed and endorsed by the American Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) and the Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums (Alliance), representing approximately 60% of the U.S. marine mammal public display community, were published in the Federal Register on October 6, 1994 (59 FR 50900). (A copy of this notice is attached in the Appendices.) If applicable, these AZA/Alliance standards may be referenced as the standards on which your education or conservation program is based. However, please note that while these professionally recognized standards have been provided by the AZA and Alliance, they represent only one example of such standards. Other professionally recognized standards of the public display community may differ from this example. If your education or conservation program is based upon different professionally recognized standards of the public display community, please provide a copy of these standards. NMFS maintains a record of these standards for reference purposes only.

3. Indicate whether other Federal and State permits (*e.g.*, USFWS, NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries, the Army Corps of Engineers) are being sought in connection with the requested permit.

VIII. Certification and Signature

The following Certification, followed by the Signature, Name, and Title of the Applicant or responsible party, must be submitted as the concluding section of the application.

"I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit under one or more of the following statutes and the regulations promulgated thereunder, as indicated in section I. of this application:

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) and regulations (50 CFR Part 216); and/or

The Fur Seal Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.).

I also understand that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or to penalties provided under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, or the Fur Seal Act of 1966, whichever are applicable."

! Signature of Applicant and Date of Signature

! Typed or Printed Name of Applicant

! Title of Applicant

WHERE TO SEND APPLICATIONS

[In addition to the hard copies of the application, submission of an electronic version on disk in either WordPerfect or Word will facilitate processing.]



Submit a signed original and two signed copies of the completed application to:

Chief, Permits Division, F/PR1
Office of Protected Resources

Privacy Act Statement

All permit documentation including the application, permit and amendments, reports, and inventory information required herein, is considered public information and as such, is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). All responses to the collection of information are required to obtain a permit.

Public Reporting Burden

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, search existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to the Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver spring, MD 20910. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless the collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

[Public display]

CITES Import/Export Permits:

United States regulations require that imports or exports of wildlife listed on the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) be accompanied by the proper CITES permit or documentation. This is in addition to the required permits under the ESA and, as applicable, the MMPA. The U.S. agency responsible for implementing CITES is the Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1-800/358-2104), <http://permits.fws.gov/>. The CITES status of endangered species and marine mammals under NMFS jurisdiction is indicated on the attached species list. Please note that all cetaceans are included on either Appendix I or II.

Animal Welfare Act (AWA):

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS), has responsibility under the AWA for captive warm-blooded animals, including marine mammals, and has established regulations and standards for animal care, including "Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Marine Mammals (9 CFR Ch 1, Subpart E)." Most U.S. facilities maintaining marine mammals are required to be licensed or registered by APHIS. For information concerning the AWA and its requirements, and the name and address of the Veterinarian in Charge in the state concerned, contact the Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care staff, USDA/APHIS, (301/734-7833) or <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/>.

Beached/Stranded Animals:

NMFS encourages the use of healthy rehabilitated beached/stranded animals in lieu of taking animals from wild populations. Applicants must justify the need for capturing animals from the wild rather than obtaining them from rehabilitated beached/stranded stock, particularly in the case of U.S. coastal pinnipeds, such as California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*). For information on the availability of these animals contact the appropriate NMFS Regional Office (see attached list).

Northern fur seals (Callorhinus ursinus):

The Northern fur seal has been designated as depleted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Section 102(b)(3) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) prohibits the taking of a depleted species except for scientific research or enhancement.

Atlantic bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops truncatus):

The taking of bottlenose dolphins in the Eastern United States is limited to certain areas, and quotas have been established limiting the number which may be taken each year. Permit Holders are required to consult with the Southeast Regional Director at least one week prior to collection for

approval of the specific dates and locations. The Regional Director will coordinate the Permit Holder's collection activities with other collections and with research activities being conducted in the proposed collection area so as to avoid possible interference and cumulative adverse impacts on the subject population.

Glossary of Terms

Applicant - The applicant must be the person who has the responsibility for and the authority to determine the disposition of the marine mammal to be received under the permit. If the applicant is a corporation or partnership, the application must indicate the date of incorporation or when the partnership was formed, and the State in which the corporation or partnership was formed. In the case of imports, when the responsibility for and authority to determine the disposition of the marine mammal remains with a foreign entity, as in the case of a breeding loan, the applicant must be the U.S. entity that will assume temporary custody of the marine mammal to be imported.

Comity - A rule of courtesy by which one government honors decisions made by another government. It is in situations where the United States lacks jurisdiction over persons or things located abroad that the U.S. Government may need to seek assurances of comity from foreign governments. Executive Branch agencies have inherent authority to ask foreign governments to honor decisions of the U.S. Government on the basis of comity. It has been the policy of the NMFS since 1975 to require a comity statement for the export of marine mammals.

Facility - In the context specific to captive marine mammals: (1) one or more permanent primary enclosures used to hold marine mammals captive (i.e., pools, lagoons) and associated infrastructure (i.e., equipment and supplies necessary for the care and maintenance of marine mammals) where these enclosures are either located within the boundaries of a single contiguous parcel of land and water, or are grouped together within the same general area within which enclosure-to-enclosure transport is expected to be completed in less than one hour; or (2) a traveling display/exhibit, where the enclosure(s) and associated infrastructure is transported together with the marine mammals.

Holder - The person who has the custody, including the responsibility for and the authority to determine the final disposition of a captive marine mammal, and includes a public display permit holder.

Primary Contact - The registrar or other person responsible for maintaining the marine mammal inventory records at the facility.

Receiver - A person who receives custody of a transferred marine mammal. Where an interest in a marine mammal is being purchased or otherwise transferred, the receiver is the purchaser or transferee.

Responsible Official - The individual who is responsible for and has the signatory authority for marine mammal custody decisions.

Shipper - A person with custody of the marine mammal being transferred, i.e., holder. Where an interest in a marine mammal is being sold or otherwise transferred, the shipper is the seller or transferor.

Transfer - The transport, donation, purchase, sale, export, or other change in the possession of or interest in marine mammals.

Transport - The physical movement of marine mammals between facilities or distinct geographic locations.

**Marine Mammal Species Under NMFS
Jurisdiction
Including Status under the MMPA, ESA
and CITES**

SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	MMPA, ESA Stat.	CITES App.
Cetacea	The Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises		
Mysticeti	The Baleen Whales		
Balaenidae	The Bowhead and Right Whale Family		
<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Bowhead whale	D and E	I
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern right whale	E	I
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	Northern right whale	E	I
Balaenopteridae	The Rorqual Family		
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Minke whale		I
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale	E	I
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's whale		I
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	E	I
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Finback whale	E	I
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	E	I
<i>Rorqual HYBRID</i>	Rorqual HYBRID		
Eschrichtiidae	The Gray Whale Family		
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Gray whale (Eastern Pacific)	R	I
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Gray whale (Western Pacific)	E	I
Neobalaenidae	The Pygmy Right Whale Family		
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy right whale		I
Odontoceti	The Toothed Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises		
Delphinidae	The Dolphin Family		
<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i>	Commerson's dolphin		II
<i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i>	Black dolphin		II
<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>	Heaviside's dolphin		II
<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>	Hector's dolphin		II
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common dolphin; Saddleback dolphin		II

<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	Pygmy killer whale		II
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned pilot whale		II
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned pilot whale		II
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin		II
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	Fraser's dolphin; Sarawak dolphin		II
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Atlantic white-sided dolphin		II
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	White beaked dolphin		II
<i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>	Peale's dolphin		II
<i>Lagenorhynchus cruciger</i>	Hourglass dolphin		II
<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>	Pacific white-sided dolphin		II
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	Dusky dolphin		II
<i>Lissodelphis borealis</i>	Northern right whale dolphin		II
<i>Lissodelphis peronii</i>	Southern right whale dolphin		II
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy dolphin		II
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale; Orca		II
<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	Melon-headed whale		II
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False killer whale		II
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	Tucuxi		I
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin		I
<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Atlantic humpbacked dolphin		I
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical spotted dolphin (except Northeastern offshore)		II
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical spotted dolphin (Northeastern offshore)	D	II
<i>Stenella clymene</i>	Clymene dolphin		II
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin		II
<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	Atlantic spotted dolphin		II
<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Spinner dolphin (Hawaiian, Worldwide except ETP)		II
<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Spinner dolphin (ETP - Eastern Tropical Pacific)	D	II
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed dolphin		II
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin (except Mid Atlantic coastal migratory stock)		II
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin (Mid Atlantic coastal migratory stock)	D	II
<i>Dolphin HYBRID</i>	Dolphin HYBRID		
Monodontidae	The Narwhal and White Whale Family		
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	Beluga whale; white whale		II
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Narwhal		II

Phocoenidae	The Porpoise Family		
<i>Australophocaena dioptrica</i>	Spectacled porpoise		II
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	Finless porpoise		I
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbor porpoise		II
<i>Phocoena sinus</i>	Vaquita; Cochito	E	I
<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>	Burmeister's porpoise		II
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Dall's porpoise		II
<i>Porpoise HYBRID</i>	Porpoise HYBRID		
Physeteridae	The Sperm Whale Family		
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	Pygmy sperm whale		II
<i>Kogia simus</i>	Dwarf sperm whale		II
<i>Physeter catodon</i>	Sperm whale	E	I
Platanistidae	The River Dolphin Family		
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	Amazon River dolphin		II
<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>	Chinese River dolphin; Beiji	E	I
<i>Platanista gangetica</i>	Ganges River dolphin; Ganges susu		I
<i>Platanista minor</i>	Indus River dolphin; Indus susu	E	I
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	Franciscana; La Plata River dolphin		II
Ziphiidae	The Beaked Whale Family		
<i>Berardius arnuxii</i>	Arnoux's beaked whale		I
<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	Baird's beaked whale		I
<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	Northern bottlenose whale		I
<i>Hyperoodon planifrons</i>	Southern bottlenose whale		I
<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon bowdoini</i>	Andrew's beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon carlhubbsi</i>	Hubbs' beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale; Dense beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>	Gervais' beaked whale; Gulf Stream beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon ginkgodens</i>	Ginkgo-toothed whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon grayi</i>	Gray's beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon hectori</i>	Hector's beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon layardii</i>	Strap-toothed whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	True's beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon (Indopacetus) pacificus</i>	Longman's beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon peruvianus</i>	Pygmy beaked whale		II
<i>Mesoplodon stejnegeri</i>	Stejneger's beaked whale		II
<i>Tasmacetus shepherdii</i>	Shepherd's beaked whale		II

<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale		II
Beaked Whale HYBRID	Beaked Whale HYBRID		
Carnivora	The Pinnipeds, Bears, Mustelids, etc.		
Pinnipedia	The Seals, Sea Lions (and Walrus)		
Otariidae	The Eared Seal Family		
<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>	South American fur seal		II
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	New Zealand fur seal; West Australian fur seal		II
<i>Arctocephalus galapagoensis</i>	Galapagos fur seal		II
<i>Arctocephalus gazella</i>	Antarctic fur seal		II
<i>Arctocephalus philippii</i>	Juan Fernandez fur seal		II
<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	South African fur seal; Cape fur seal		II
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Guadalupe fur seal	T	I
<i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i>	Subantarctic fur seal; Amsterdam Island fur seal		II
<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	Northern fur seal (except Pribilof Island population)		
<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	Northern fur seal (Pribilof Island population)	D	
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller sea lion; Northern sea lion (Western stock)	E	
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller sea lion; Northern sea lion (Eastern stock)	T	
<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian sea lion		
<i>Otaria byronia</i>	South American sea lion		
<i>Phocarctos hookeri</i>	Hooker's sea lion		
<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	California sea lion		
Eared Seal (Sea Lion) HYBRID	Eared Seal (Sea Lion) HYBRID		
Phocidae	The True Seal Family		
<i>Cystophora cristata</i>	Hooded seal		
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	Bearded seal		
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Gray seal		
<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>	Leopard seal		
<i>Leptonychotes weddellii</i>	Weddell seal		
<i>Lobodon carcinophagus</i>	Crabeater seal		
<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	Northern elephant seal		
<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	Southern elephant seal		II
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean monk seal	E	I
<i>Monachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian monk seal	D and E	I
<i>Monachus tropicalis</i>	Caribbean monk seal; West Indian monk seal	E	I
<i>Ommatophoca rossii</i>	Ross seal		
<i>Phoca caspica</i>	Caspian seal		

<i>Phoca fasciata</i>	Ribbon seal		
<i>Phoca groenlandica</i>	Harp seal		
<i>Phoca hispida</i>	Ringed seal		
<i>Phoca hispida saimensis</i>	Saimaa seal (subspecies of ringed seal)	E	
<i>Phoca largha</i>	Larga seal; Spotted seal		
<i>Phoca sibirica</i>	Baikal seal		
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbor seal		
<i>Seal HYBRID</i>	Seal HYBRID		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Jurisdiction includes the following:			
Odobenidae	The Walrus Family		
<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	Walrus		III
Fissipedia	Bears, Otters, etc.		
Ursidae	The Bear Family		
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar bear		II
Mustelidae	The Otter Family		
<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	Southern sea otter	T	I
<i>Lutra (Lontra) felina</i>	Marine otter	E	I
Sirenia	Manatees and Dugong		
Dugongidae	The Dugong Family		
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	E	I/II
Trichechidae	The Manatee Family		
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	Amazonian manatee	E	I
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	E	I
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	West African manatee	T	II

Key:

D = Depleted (under the MMPA)

E = Endangered (under the ESA)

R = Recovered (under the ESA; no longer considered threatened or endangered)

T = Threatened (under the ESA)

NMFS Regional Offices

Permits and Documentation Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13705, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (301/713-2289);

Regional Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS, 709 West 9th Street, 4th Floor, Juneau, Alaska 99801, (907/586-7221);

Regional Administrator, Northeast Region, NMFS, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930, (978/281-9138);

Regional Administrator, Southeast Region, NMFS, 9721 Executive Center Drive, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702-2432, (727/570-5312);

Regional Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bin C15700, Building 1, Seattle, Washington 98115-0070, (206/526-6150);

Regional Administrator, Southwest Region, NMFS, 501 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90802-4213, (562/980-4000);

Protected Species Coordinator, Pacific Islands Area Office, NMFS, 1601 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 1110, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4700, (808/973-2937).